

Report
on
Indian Affairs
1828.

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DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, 1st November, 1828.

Hon. P. B. PORTER,

Secretary of War :

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report, in answer to the call of the Department of the 20th September last. to wit:

"You will, on or before the first day of November next, furnish this Department with an estimate of the amount which will be required to be appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1829. From this estimate you will deduct the sum which has already been appropriated for the first quarter, and state the balance required for the three last quarters of the year.

"You will also report separately the amount of money disbursed and settled in the Indian Department from the commencement of the present year to the termination of the third quarter thereof, including disbursements for the same period under the appropriation for the civilization of the Indian tribes; the number of schools, where established, by what society, the number of Indians at each, and the number of pupils by last reports; the operations of the Commissioners appointed to hold Indian treaties under acts of the last Session of Congress; and such other remarks as you may think proper to make in relation to the administration of the Indian Department.

"The estimate and settlement to be furnished in duplicate."

Assuming the basis of the last and the previous year, the amount which will be required to be appropriated for the current expenses of the Indian Department for the year 1829, is \$156,100 00, under the following heads, viz:

Contingencies,	-	-	-	-	-	\$95.000 00
Pay of Agents,	-	-	-	-	-	31.000 00
Sub-Agents,	-	-	-	-	-	15,100 00
Presents,	-	-	-	-	-	15.000 00

Total. \$156.100 00

There having been no appropriation made for the first quarter of the year 1829, for the Indian Department, the entire sum for the year, as stated, will be required, upon the existing basis.

I submit the accompanying abstract, marked A, which shows "the amount of money disbursed" or drawn from the Treasury for the service of the Indian Department, for the first, second, and third quarters of this year; how much of that amount has been settled by returns made *to this office*; and how much remains to be accounted for. From this abstract it appears, \$566.921 84½ have been drawn from the Treasury; \$305.062 76 have been accounted for, so far as the returns have been made *to this office*; and that \$261.859 08½ remain to be accounted for. It is not to be inferred from this seeming deficiency that any default has occurred. It arises in great part out of this circumstance: the returns are made by the agents to the 31st of August, whilst the remittances are charged to the 30th of September; and in part out of remittances made on account of objects not yet fulfilled; such, for example, as those to pay the cost of emi-

grating Indians, and the expenses of others who have gone to look for a country west of the Mississippi. It is believed that when the returns shall all have been received, the whole sum advanced will appear to have been faithfully applied and accounted for, without the loss of a cent to the Government.

Abstract B shows the amount drawn under the annual appropriation of 10,000 dollars, for the civilization of the Indians, "the number of schools, where established, by what society, the number of Indians at each, and the number of pupils by the last reports."

The various acts of Congress for holding treaties, and other objects connected with Indian Affairs, have been all acted on.

The provision per act of 9th May, of this year, for aiding the emigration of the Creeks, &c. is in a train of application. The agent for emigration, under instructions which are believed to be adequate, is among the Creeks, charged with the execution of the trust assigned to him. No certain indications have been given as to what will be the issue of this effort to induce those Indians to abandon a country which is wholly unfit for them, and in which they suffer, and sometimes die, for the want of bread. The agent states, in a letter to the Department, dated 6th September, that "the disposition to emigrate is evidently increasing." Every consideration, not only such as relates to the citizens of Alabama, but such as apply directly to the Creeks themselves, unites to make it desirable that these suffering people may agree to act upon what is certainly their best interests, and follow those of their people who have emigrated, and to a country with which those who have reached it are delighted; where the climate is fine, the soil productive, game abundant, and where they are (and it is hoped may forever remain) free from the harrassing and destructive effects of a white border population.

The act of the same date, appropriating \$50,000, to enable the President of the United States to carry into effect the articles of agreement and cession of the 24th April, 1802, between the United States and Georgia, having the same object in view as was contemplated in so much of the recent treaty with the Cherokees of Arkansas, as looked to the emigration of those east of the Mississippi; and it being believed that the measures taken to carry into effect those provisions of the treaty, would better promote the object than the appointment of Commissioners: and especially since a double set of operations would have been set in motion among the Cherokees at the same time, which it was apprehended would distract them, and weaken the effect of the means adopted to carry the treaty into effect: it was thought to be advisable to address a letter to the agent, in reference to the intention of the act, a copy of which I submit herewith, marked C. Should it be deemed advisable at any future time to employ other means to fulfil the intention of this act, it can be done, and with, perhaps, more effect, since the result of what is now doing will be known, and the obstacles, of whatever kinds these may prove to be, will be more easily met, by being known, as they will be, when the report of the agent is received, stating the result of his present efforts.

Instructions have been issued to Col. Montgomery, Cherokee agent, to fulfil the intention of the act of the 23d May last, providing the means to extinguish the title of Peter Lynch, of the Cherokee Tribe of Indians, to a reservation of land vested in him by treaty.

Instructions were issued to Governor Cass and Col. Menard, immedi-

ately after the passage of the act of 24th May, 1828, appropriating 15,000 dollars, for holding treaties with the Chippewas, Ottawas, Pattawatimas, Winnebagoes, &c. They failed to conclude a treaty of cession of the mineral regions bordering the Mississippi, Ouisconsin, and Rock Rivers, but they succeeded in putting to rest the excited state of some of those tribes, especially the Winnebagoes, and in laying the foundation, as is believed, for complete success hereafter.

The remoteness of those tribes, and the isolated situation of the Winnebagoes especially, has kept them in total ignorance of our power. Their conceptions of it have been formed from seeing a few of our remote villages and the traders; and they have confined their notions of our population to what they have seen. To this ignorance, in great part, may be attributed the frequent attacks which these people have been making for years past on ours, and the murders they have committed. In conformity to the practice of earlier and of recent times, it was esteemed better to enlighten these Indians, by bringing a deputation of their Chiefs through the more populous parts of our country, and letting them see for themselves how comparatively feeble they are, than to leave them in ignorance, or to be enlightened by the only remaining alternative of marching forces into their country, and scourging them into submission and peace. Besides the high sanction which mercy gives to the first, experience has shown that it is not only more successful, but far more economical than the last mode. A deputation of Winnebagoes, with a view, mainly, to the great object of peace with them, and to the quiet of our borders, have just arrived in this city, having been guided here through some of the northern cities, and by those routes which cannot but have dislodged all their notions of our weakness, and of their power. The best effects, in our future relations and intercourse with themselves, and as effecting also the repose of our frontier citizens, and all with whom they may have intercourse, may be anticipated from this visit, for the future.

The same act that required a negotiation to be opened with the above named tribes for a cession of the mineral country, provided also for the purchase of a tract of land upon the southeastern border of Lake Michigan in the Territory of Michigan; and to these objects, upon the application of Governor Hendricks, were added instructions to Governor Cass and Colonel Menard, to extinguish the Indian title to a tract in the State of Indiana, to connect together the settlements of that State. In both these last objects they were successful. The country acquired by them contains, it is supposed, upwards of 1,000,000 of acres in Indiana, and upwards of 200,000 acres in the Territory of Michigan. For the purchase in Indiana, no special appropriation was made, but the authority was given by the Executive, upon the ground that the Council might be held with a small additional expense to that which would be encountered by the assemblage of the Pattawatimas to treat respecting the cession upon Lake Michigan. The treaty is referred to for the terms on which this valuable tract of country has been acquired. It is believed the terms, though so highly advantageous to the United States, are just to the Indians.

The provisions made by the acts of Congress, of 24th May, 1828, to carry into effect the treaty with the Creeks of 15th November, 1827, and that with the Thornton party of the Miamies, of the 11th February, 1828, and that with the Cherokees of Arkansas, have all been applied, except such items in the latter as wait only for the completion of the ob-

jects to which they refer : such, for example, as the 50,000 dollars, to remunerate the Cherokees for the inconvenience and trouble, &c. of removing ; 2,000 dollars for education ; 2,000 dollars for surveying the boundary line, &c. This last item is in progress of disbursement, the Surveyor being engaged, but has not yet completed the surveys.

The intentions of the act of 24th May, 1828, providing 15,000 dollars to enable the President of the United States to defray the expenses of deputations of the Choctaw, Creek, Cherokee, and Chickasaw, and other tribes of Indians, in exploring the country west of the Mississippi, has been fulfilled, so far as the sum appropriated was deemed to be adequate. The appropriation had an original and specific reference to the Chickasaw and Choctaw Indians, with whom arrangements had been made, and on estimates confined to these, furnished by this office. It was however hoped the sum appropriated might warrant a few others in joining them, who were extremely anxious to do so. when permission was granted to a few Pattawatimas and Creeks. Owing to embarrassments which had been thrown in the way of the Chickasaws, and to the lateness of the period which the means were provided. (they having stipulated to go on the first of May,) they had determined to defer their visit until the next year ; and the Choctaws, who had agreed to go only in company with their elder brothers, as they denominate the Chickasaws, did not move as early as was expected ; nor, indeed, until urgent letters were addressed to them from here, which, with other helps, succeeded in getting them off. Thirteen Chickasaws and six Choctaws left Memphis for St. Louis, accompanied by their agents, on the 5th ultimo. They had been preceded by the Pattawatimas and Creeks early in the season.

It was esteemed best, from General Clark's knowledge of the country, to possess him of the objects of the Government, and refer it to him to mark out the route over which it would be best for these explorers to travel, and give general and detailed instructions to the leaders of the party at St. Louis. Instructions were accordingly issued to General Clark, a copy of which is submitted herewith, together with his answer, in papers marked D, E.

In the hope of obtaining the consent of the Cherokees to a right of way through so much of their country as might be necessary to construct a canal to connect the waters of the Highwassee and Canasaga rivers, instructions were given to Major Armstrong to renew the propositions, (it having been ineffectually made the year before by Commissioners appointed under the provisions of the act of Congress of 2d March, 1827,) and accomplish the object if he could. This second effort failed also.

I deem it unnecessary to add any remarks in illustration of the absolute necessity of a new modification of this office, the subject having been repeatedly urged before, and the reasons for it submitted, not only in reports from this office, but by distinguished heads of the department proper, whose views cannot but entitle it to the most respectful consideration. A simple law, connecting the responsibility of this branch of the public service with the Congress, and upon precisely the same basis as rests the other branches of the Department of War, followed by a well digested system of regulations for the better government of the diversified subjects which have to be acted on, would insure to the public, and the Indians, and the agents attached to the service, all that could be desired in the relations which exist between them.

Without such a system, and it being impossible to improve that which now exists, it being, in my opinion, although inadequate, as good as the *Executive* has the power to make it, things must, from necessity, continue in the future as they have been in the past, since no intelligence, however enlightened, nor industry, however untiring, nor experience, however universal, can remedy the evils complained of.

I forbear also to remark, except briefly, upon measures of general policy in regard to our Indians. The subject is growing in interest every day, and is surpassed only by the extreme delicacy of their situation, and of our relations with them. I refer especially to those whose territory is embraced by the limits of States. Every feeling of sympathy for their lot should be kept alive and fostered, and no measures taken that could compromise the humanity and justice of the nation; and none, I am sure, will be. But the question occurs, *What are humanity and justice, in reference to this unfortunate race?* Are these found to lie in a policy that would leave them to linger out a wretched and degraded existence, within districts of country already surrounded, and pressed upon by a population whose anxiety and efforts to get rid of them are not less restless and persevering than is that law of nature immutable, which has decreed that, under such circumstances, if continued in, *they must perish?* Or does it not rather consist in withdrawing them from this certain destruction, and placing them, though even at this late hour, in a situation, where, by the adoption of a suitable system for their security, preservation, and improvement, and at no matter what cost, they may be saved and blest? What *the means* are, which are best fitted to realize such a triumph of humanity, I leave to be determined upon by those who are more competent than I am to decide. But that something must be done, and done soon, to save these people, if saved at all, it requires no very deep research into the history of the past, or knowledge of their present condition, embracing especially their relation to the States, to see.

I submit a copy of a letter, marked F, just received from the Rev. Mr. M'Coy, who was appointed to lead the Indians from the north, on the exploring expedition west of the Mississippi. They preceded the southern Indians, as I have stated, and have made their tour. The result appears to be highly satisfactory.

Respectfully submitted.

THOS. L. MCKENNEY.

STATEMENT, showing the amount of Requisitions issued under each head of appropriation, from the first day of January, 1828, to the thirtieth day of September; the amount of accounts of the respective Agents and Disbursing Officers in whose favor said Requisitions were paid, which have been rendered for settlement; and the amount which remains unaccounted for.

16

	Requisitions issued from 1st January, 1828, to 30th September.	Amount of Ac- counts ren- dered for set- tlement.	Amount which remains unac- counted for.
Indian Department	\$96,380 30}	65,990 69	30,389 61}
Pay of superintendents and Indian agents	26,750 00	14,750 00	12,000 00
Pay of sub-agents	14,300 00	6,341 66	7,958 34
Civilization of Indians	5,400 00	150 00	5,250 00
Presents to Indians	15,813 85	11,184 90	2,628 95
Annuities	214,927 17	149,067 01	65,860 16
Carrying into effect treaties with Osages, Kansas, and Shawnees, per act 20th May, 1826	1,400 00	1,400 00	
To aid the Creeks in their removal west of the Mississippi, per act 20th May, 1826	29,634 25	-	29,634 25
Treaty with the Creeks of 26th January, 1826, per act 22d May, 1826	36,853 17	7,850 87	29,002 30
To carry into effect certain Indian treaties, per act 2d March, 1827	500 00	-	500 00
For houses for sub-agents, interpreters, and blacksmiths, at Peoria & Ioway sub-agencies, per act May 9, 1828	14,324 00	6,830 63	7,487 37
Additional expense, arising out of recently extended intercourse with Indians within Michigan Ter. same	5,000 00	-	5,000 00
Additional expense at the Red River agency, on account of the removal of the Quapaws, &c. same	1,300 00	-	1,300 00
To carry into effect the articles of agreement and cession between the United States and Georgia, same	500 00	-	500 00
Expenses of delegations of Choctaw and other Indians, to explore country W. of Missis. per act May 24, 1828	6,200 00	1,000 00	5,200 00
✓ For payment of the sum stipulated by 6th article of the treaty with the Chippewas, per act 24th May, 1828	1,000 00	-	1,000 00
Paying annuity stipulated by 3d article of treaty with Pattawatimas, same	4,225 00	-	4,225 00
Support of a blacksmith, &c. same	1,520 00	-	1,520 00
Carrying into effect the treaty with the Creek nation of 15th November, 1827 same	41,491 00	40,491 00	1,000 00
Delivery of iron, steel, tobacco, and employment of laborers for Miamies same	1,100 00	-	1,100 00
Support of poor and infirm, and education of youth for Miamies same	1,000 00	-	1,000 00

STATEMENT A—Continued.

82

	Requisitions issued from 1st January, 1828, to 30th September.	Amount of Ac- counts ren- dered for set- tlement.	Amount which remains unac- counted for.
Goods delivered and to be delivered to Thornton party of Miamies, per act of 24th May, 1828	10,000 00	- -	10,000 00
For building houses, clearing and fencing 40 acres of land, &c.	5,485 00	- -	5,485 00
Payment of money and goods to P. Langlois	4,000 00	- -	4,000 00
Spoliations committed on Cherokees, as provided by 5th article of treaty of May 6, 1828,	8,760 00	- -	8,760 00
For the use of Thomas Graves	1,200 00	- -	1,200 00
For the use of George Guess	500 00	- -	500 00
Compensation to emigrating Cherokees for 1828, for blankets	2,181 57	- -	2,181 57
Ditto ditto kettles	676 53	- -	676 53
Cost of emigration, at ten dollars each	1,000 00	- -	1,000 00
For holding a treaty with Chippewas, Ottowas, &c.	15,000 00	- -	15,000 00
Capt. John Rogers, as provided by 10th article of treaty with Cherokees	500 00	- -	500 00
	566,921 84 $\frac{1}{2}$	305,062 76	261,859 08 $\frac{1}{2}$

RECAPITULATION.

Amount of Requisitions issued in the three first quarters of 1828	- -	566,921 84 $\frac{1}{2}$
Amount of Accounts rendered for settlement during said period	- -	305,062 76
Leaving this amount to be accounted for	- - -	<u>\$261,859 08$\frac{1}{2}$</u>

[Doc. No. 2.]

(B.)

STATEMENT showing the number of Indian Schools, where established, by whom, the number of Teachers, &c., the number of Pupils, and the amount annually allowed and paid to each by the Government, with remarks as to their condition, &c.

No.	Names of Site and Stations.	By whom established.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Am't annually paid by the Government.
1	Spring Place, Cherokee Nation, Alabama	United Brethren	7	11	200
2	Oochgeelogy, do.	Do.	5	18	
3	Elliot, Choctaw Nation	American Bd. of Com'rs for For. missions	6	20	
4	Mayhew, do.	Do.	6	54	
5	Bethel, do.	Do.	4	16	
6	Emmaus, do.	Do.	4	25	
7	Goshen, do.	Do.	6	14	
8	Captain Harrison's, do.	Do.	1	13	
9	Mr. Juzan's, do.	Do.	1	15	
10	Al-ik-hunna, do.	Do.	3	22	
11	Col. Folsom's, do.	Do.	1	7	
12	Senecas, Near Buffalo, New York	Do.	8	45	200
13	Union, Osages, Arkansas	Do.	6	31	150
14	Harmony, do. Missouri	Do.	27	35	150
15	Tuscaroras, New York	Do.	—	45	200
16	Michilimackinac	Do.	—	50	300
17	Ottawas, Miami of the Lake	Do.	21	10	100
18	Brainerd, Cherokees, East Mississippi	Do.			550
19	Carmel, do. do.	Do.			50
20	Creek Path, do. do.	Do.			50
21	High Tower, do. do.	Do.			50
22	Dwight, do. West Mississippi	Do.	15	50	200
23	Cataaugus, Senecas, New York	Do.	9	40	200
24	Carey, on the St. Joseph's river, among the Pattawatimas	Baptist General Convention	14	70	300
25	Thomas, Grand river, Ottawas	Do. do.	8	20	
26	Withington, Creek Nation, Georgia	Do. do.	6	16	225
27	Valley Towns, Cherokees, East Mississippi	Do. do.	8	50	175

[Doc. No. 2.]

STATEMENT B—Continued.

84

[Doc. No. 2.]

No.	Names of Site and Stations.	By whom established.	No. of Teachers.	No. of Pupils.	Am't annually paid by the Government.
28	Tensawatee, Cherokees, East Mississippi	Baptist General Convention	9	38	175
29	Tonawanda, Senecas, New York	Do. do.	—	30	175
30	Oneida Castle, do.	Protestant Episcopal Church, New York	3	30	250
31	Oneidas, do.	Hamilton Baptist Missionary Society	5	35	200
32	Wyandots, near Upper Sandusky, Ohio	Methodist Society	2	69	400
33	Asbury mission, Creek Nation, Georgia	Do.	6	23	100
34	Monroe, Chickasaw Nation	Synod of South Carolina and Georgia	12	24	400
35	Tockshish, do.	Do. do.	4	15	
36	Cane Creek, do.	Do. do.	6	28	
37	Martyn, do.	Do. do.	2	18	
38	Charity Hall, do.	Cumberland Missionary Board	9	26	250
39	Florissant, Missouri	Society of Jesuits	8	23	400
40	Pleasant Point, Quoddy Indians, Maine	Society for propagating the Gospel, &c.	1	60	150
				1,180	\$6,600
Add to the amount of allowances, 200 dollars for the education of Indian youths, under the direction of Bishop Chase, in Ohio; 350 dollars for the education of Indian youths in New York, under the direction of the Baptist General Convention, and 200 dollars for the education of Indian youths at Castleton Academy, in Vermont, making together 750 dollars,					750
					<u>\$7,350</u>

REMARKS.—The annual reports required of the schools by the regulations, are due on the 1st of October; but few of them have yet come in. From the information, however, which the correspondence of the office affords, there is reason to believe that they all continue to progress with increasing usefulness and prosperity.

The number of youths in the schools in the Indian country, and which derive aid from the civilization fund, is - - - - 1,180

The number with Bishop Chase in Ohio, supported from the same fund - - - - 4

The number in New York, under the direction of the Baptist General Convention, do. - - - - 7

The number at Castleton Academy, in Vermont, do. - - - - 2

The number at the Choctaw Academy, in Kentucky, which is supported by funds set apart for that purpose by the Indians themselves, except two - 98

Making the whole number of Indian youths now receiving education - 1,291

NOTE.—The numbers under the head of "Number of Teachers," in many cases embrace the whole mission family, including mechanics and laborers. The number of teachers in the schools are from one to three: the reports include the whole, without designating.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR, OFFICE INDIAN AFFAIRS, 1st November, 1828.

THO. L. MCKENNEY.

(C.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office of Indian Affairs, July 22, 1828.

SIR : The Executive being anxious, by the use of all proper means, to carry into full and complete effect the provisions of the compact with Georgia, and this subject being now before it by a special appropriation of Congress, looking to its accomplishment, I am directed by the Secretary of War to enclose to you a copy of a memorial and certain resolutions of the Georgia Legislature, passed at its last session, with the view to your using them, not as threats, or to intimidate the Indians, but as *inducements*, rather, for them to accede to the wishes of the General Government, which looks to the fulfilment of the compact with Georgia on the one hand, and the prosperity and happiness of the Cherokees on the other. It is thought to be important, however, that in any interview you may have with the Indians, you have an eye more to the ascertainment of their feelings on the subject of *ceding their land*, or any portion of it, within the limits of Georgia, than to entering now into any compact with them on the subject. This step is intended to be preliminary, and for the purpose of obtaining information upon which measures may be predicated, after your report shall have been received.

As, however, you are now acting under instructions with the view to this object, in the execution of the recent treaty made with the Cherokees of Arkansas, the Secretary of War, apprehending that a second movement, if made now, might embarrass the first, directs me to call your attention, *in the first place*, to this view of the subject; and, as it is *my own belief*, that Mr. Cobb, especially, preferred the operations under the late treaty to any other, or to the usual mode; and as it is *my own belief*, also, that they promise results far more successful than would a movement such as is generally made through Commissioners; the Secretary directs that you ascertain, if you can conveniently, whether I am correct; and, if so, you will consider yourself as confined to the instructions issued to you in reference to the carrying into effect the recent treaty. But, if it shall turn out that those who are so immediately interested, I mean the citizens of Georgia, for the accomplishment of whose views Congress has made the appropriation referred to, are of the opinion, (and Mr. Cobb can no doubt inform you,) *that a treaty ought to be held*, in addition to present movements, you will report the same to the Department.

Very respectfully, sir,

I am your obedient servant,

THOS. L. McKENNEY.

To Col. HUGH MONTGOMERY,

Cherokee Agent, Calhoun, Tennessee.

(D.)

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

Office Indian Affairs, 10th June, 1828.

DEAR SIR : Congress appropriated, at its recent session, fifteen thousand dollars, to pay the expense of an exploring party of certain Indian

tribes. This party will be made up of Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Pattawatimas, and probably Creeks. The Chickasaws (twelve in number) will be led by Mr. Duncan, their sub-agent, who will be accompanied by Mr. Bell and an Interpreter; the Choctaws (six in number) will be led by Mr. David W. Haley, and accompanied by Mr. Pytchlynn, as Interpreter; the Pattawatimas (three in number) will be led by the Rev. Isaac M'Coy, accompanied by an Interpreter; the Creeks, (three in number) by Judge Luther Blake.

Those parties have been directed to report themselves to you, at St. Louis, as early as possible. The object of this letter is to refer to you the plan of their movement, the necessary preparations for the journey, and the directions as to the district of country which it would be best for them to explore. I refer you to the printed document* herewith sent, which will explain more fully the object of this movement. It is, on the part of the whole of them, but *mainly* of the Chickasaws and Choctaws, to seek for and find a suitable country for a last and permanent home. You will see from the printed document, that I pointed them, in my talk, to the country north of the north boundary of Missouri, and up and between the rivers Mississippi and Missouri. But, from indications given by the Congress, it is esteemed best that they should settle west of Missouri, and not north of your north boundary. It would not be well, however, to check them forcibly, as it would destroy their confidence in us, should they incline to look north, but advise them, rather, to another route. This you will know how to arrange. But, if they insist on having the understanding in regard to the privilege of examining the country north of Missouri fulfilled, let them go, since, if they select it, permission to occupy it will, after all, be matter for the Congress to decide upon.

The object being thus disclosed, and the limits within which it is desirable for them to find a resting place and a home, it becomes necessary to refer to you, also, the selection of a leader of the party, and a topographer. Dr. Todson has been directed to report to you as the physician. I have named Captain Kennerly to the Secretary of War as leader of the party, who approves of his appointment. If he cannot go, then you will select a suitable person who can, and give him his instructions, under such an organization as will provide for the subordination, and strength, and comfort of the whole.

By a topographer, as the word is meant to apply to this undertaking, is meant one who can map or sketch, and bring home geographical and other information of the country through which they may pass. He will be assisted by Mr. Bell, who, it is believed, has some knowledge of surveying, &c. The physician, it is believed, has a knowledge of the diseases of those regions, and is qualified to render service in any emergency.

You will provide whatever may be necessary for the support and transportation of the party, and give your instructions to the leader of it, in detail.

The Rev. Isaac McCoy is appointed Treasurer. He will disburse and keep the accounts relating to the expenditure of the money, and give, in other respects, essential aid, as an educated and enterprising man. He is authorized to draw for 10,000, and told, that if the whole appropriation is deemed to be necessary, you will provide five thousand dollars, (less the sum

* Report of my proceedings with the Chickasaws, Choctaws, &c., submitted with the President's message to Congress last year.

that it may cost to get the Chickasaws and Choctaws to St. Louis.) This you will do by your bill in his favor. His receipt for the sum will be your voucher, or in furnishing the necessary supplies, &c.

You will see from the printed document the kind of outfit which has been promised to the Chickasaws and Choctaws. With a view to it, in part, were the rifles sent to you from Philadelphia. The other articles you will provide. Let the Pattawatimas be similarly supplied, and also the Creeks.

It is highly important that you adopt a plan as to transportation, and provision, &c. that shall embrace the utmost economy which may be consistent with the satisfaction and comfort of the party. All that may be necessary will readily occur to you; and to your discretion is the entire subject relating to the whole object referred. there being no doubt, from your superior local, as well as other knowledge of the country, and the means necessary to sustain men in traversing it, you will omit nothing that should be thought of, and add nothing that might be deemed superfluous. I have recommended to the Secretary of War that a Sergeant's guard attend the party. Orders to this effect may issue. Should you esteem this protection unnecessary, they need not, in your discretion, be employed.

It may be important, however, to guard these people well, by notifying the agents throughout their route of their object, and directing them to aid them, and instruct their Indians as to its nature, &c.

Should any thing keep the Chickasaws from going, (and nothing will, except that the appropriation has been delayed so long after the promised time,) the others will not move; but, should the Chickasaws go, then they may proceed, even should the Choctaws and Pattawatimas and Creeks not join them.

I have the honor to be, with great respect and regard, your obedient servant.

TH. L. M'KENNEY.

To Gen. WILLIAM CLARK,
Sup. Ind. Affairs, St. Louis, Mo.

(E.)

SUPERINTENDENCY OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,

St. Louis, July 4th, 1828.

SIR: Your letter of the 10th June, with its inclosures, I have had the honor of receiving. By it I am informed that an exploring party of Choctaws, Chickasaws, Creeks, and Pattawatimas have been directed to report themselves to me at this place, as early as possible, with instructions to me to make the necessary preparation for their journey; directions as to the district of country which it would be best for them to explore, with authority to select a suitable person to be the leader of the party, and a topographer, &c.

Captain Kennerly has agreed to accompany the party as their leader. General Atkinson has agreed that one of the young officers at Jefferson Barracks, best acquainted with the duties required of a topographer, should be permitted to accompany the party, and Mr. Hood, (latterly from West Point,) a young man of some cleverness, is selected.

I have not heard of the movements of those parties, and feel somewhat at a loss in preparing the portion of outfit for those who may come on. I will, however, venture to have in readiness the necessities for half the number expected; and if a greater number should come, they can be more expeditiously supplied.

The route I shall recommend to them will be, to pass through the country north of the Kansas, from Camp Leavenworth, and examine the country, and between the Shawnee and Kansas, and the Osage lands. If they wish to go north of the State line, I will, in that case, send them up the Lemoin river; direct them to cross the heads of the Little River Platte, and Nodaway; and crossing the Missouri into the lands purchased of the Kansas and Osages, which are not already ceded to other tribes, and return southerly.

I am, with respect,
Your obedient servant,
WM CLARK.

Col. THOMAS L. MCKENNEY,
War Department.

(F.)

ST. LOUIS, Mo. *October 17th, 1828.*

SIR: I left Carey Missionary Station, July 2d, in obedience to your instructions. I took with me two Pattawatimas, and there being three Ottawas of distinction then at my place, anxious to accompany me, I took them also; in all, five Indians and one interpreter, who also is part Indian. I arrived at this place the 16th. We were in waiting for the southern Indians, until the 17th August, when information was received that they had postponed the tour till next Spring. While a message was carried to them, it was deemed advisable for me to make a tour with the Pattawatimas and Ottawas. This plan was adopted because most economical, and because it was thought to be inexpedient to detain the western Indians so long from their homes as to await the arrival of those from the south.

I set out from St. Louis, the 19th July, with five Indians, an interpreter, and two hired hands; afterwards took in an interpreter to Osages and Kansas: whole number, ten, with thirteen horses. The tour lasted forty-nine days, and was made over the country between Osage river and the upper branches of Neosho, on the south, and Kansas river on the north, and extended west of this State one hundred and forty miles, as measured on the map.

I accompanied the Indians thirty miles on their way from this place, and thence, on the 12th instant, sent them on to their homes in Michigan, and Indiana. They have returned well satisfied with the treatment they received from those who acted for the United States, and from the Osages, Kansas, Pawnees, and Shawanees, whom they saw. It is with great satisfaction that I assure you they are all pleased with the country we explored, and four of them are particularly desirous to remove thither and take with them others of their people. On parting with them, I was requested to become the bearer of a communication to Washington, on the subject of their removal: in the preparing of which communication, they said they would be joined by many of their people. This request was the

more pleasing, as it had not been promoted, either by me or any other person.

Thus far the objects of the expedition, in relation to the Pattawatimas and Ottawas, are fully attained, and, as will hereafter appear, with little expense : a detailed report will be subsequently submitted.

Deputations from Chickasaws, Choctaws, and Creeks, are now here. Our company will begin to move to-day. It has become rather late in the season to make the tour to advantage, but we will hope for the best.

With great respect, Sir,

Your humble and obd't servant,

ISAAC McCOY.

Col. THOMAS L. MCKENNEY,
Office Indian Affairs, Washington.

L.

Return of Claims which have been deposited at the Bounty Land Office, for the year ending the 30th of September, 1828, for services rendered during the Revolutionary war.

Claims suspended in the Office the 1st October, 1827	-	-	18
“ received from the 1st October, 1827, to 30th September, 1828, inclusive	-	-	740
			<u>758</u>

Disposed of as follows .

Of the 18 suspended cases, 4 have been entered anew,	-	-	4
			<u>754</u>

Total, - - 754

Claims previously satisfied	-	-	142
“ not entitled to land	-	-	296
“ in which regulations were sent to enable the claimants to produce proof	-	-	131
“ in which further proof was required	-	-	23
“ in which the inquiries were answered	-	-	28
“ in which land warrants have issued	-	-	120
“ still suspended	-	-	14
			<u>754</u>

Abstract of the number of Warrants issued for the year ending the 30th September, 1828.

2 Colonels, each	500 acres	-	1000 acres
2 Lieutenant Colonels	450	-	900
5 Captains	300	-	1,500
12 Lieutenants	200	-	2,400
1 Ensign	150	-	150
1 Surgeon Medical Staff	450	-	450

1 Surgeon's Mate	300	-	300
96 Rank and file	100	-	9,600
Total,	<u>120</u>		<u>16,300</u>

The number of Land Warrants signed by Generals Knox and Dearborn, and which remain on file, is - - - 57

The number of Virginia Military Land Warrants presented, allowed, and certified to - - - 20

Return of Claims which have been deposited for the year ending the 30th September, 1828, for services rendered during the late war.

Claims suspended per last report	-	-	-	459
“ received from 1st October, 1827, to 30th September, 1828, inclusive	-	-	-	308
Total,	-	-	-	<u>767</u>

Disposed of as follows :

Claims which were previously satisfied	-	-	66
“ not entitled to land	-	-	54
“ returned for further evidence, and sent regulations	-	-	97
“ on which warrants have issued	-	-	90
“ suspended for further evidence	-	-	460
			<u>767</u>

Abstract of the number of Warrants issued for the year ending the 30th September, 1828.

1st. Authorized by the act of 24th December, 1811, and 11th January, 1812	-	-	85
2d. Do. do. 6th February, 1812	-	-	1
3d. Do. do. 10th December, 1814	-	-	4
			<u>90</u>

Whereof, 1st and 2d description, 26 granted 160 acres each,	13,760
3d “ 4 “ 320 “	1,280
	<u>90</u>
	<u>15,040</u>

WAR DEPARTMENT, *Bounty Land Office.*

The above and foregoing are respectfully reported to the Honorable Secretary of War, as the proceedings at this office for the year ending the 30th day of September, 1828.

ROBERT TAYLOR.

November 24, 1828.

DOCUMENTS ACCOMPANYING THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE,
FROM THE DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

DEPARTMENT OF WAR,

November 24, 1828.

To the President of the United States :

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit, for your information, the annual reports of the officers who superintend the several branches of the public service entrusted to this Department ; showing, in detail, the operations of each, during the past year, and the state of the funds appropriated and applicable to those services respectively.

The report of the Major General of the Army, marked A, with its accompanying documents, exhibits the present number, station, organization, and discipline of our military force. From this report it will appear that some important changes have been made, during the past year, in the distribution of the troops ; and that one of the effects of this distribution has been, considerably to diminish the numerical force of the two Military Schools of Practice. The value of these institutions is fully appreciated by the Department, although some of the principal benefits anticipated by the concentration of so large portions of the army at two points, have never been realized, for want of means for their proper equipment ; and, as they were the cherished favorites of my immediate predecessors, they would not, if for no other reason, have been disturbed, but to meet the positive emergencies of the Government.

These schools have, from their first establishment, materially lessened the disposable force of the Army for ordinary service ; and about the time of their formation, or a little anterior to it, and with a view probably to this object, the garrisons of several important posts along our northern and western frontier were wholly withdrawn, and others materially reduced. This subtraction of force from ordinary service was not, however, under the peculiarly favorable circumstances of the country, injuriously felt, until within a late period, when several events have occurred, which, in the opinion of the Department, rendered it proper to restore a portion of these detachments to their former and appropriate duties ; and a neglect to do which might have seriously affected the interest, and perhaps endangered the peace, of certain portions of the Union.

In the course of the last year, the Winnebagoes, and other Indian tribes, living in the neighborhood of the posts which had been evacuated, and emboldened probably by that circumstance, commenced a series of petty, but savage warfare, on the adjoining white population ; and rendered it necessary to march a strong military force into that country, the effect of which was, to quell, for a time at least, these disturbances. But, in the course of the past Spring and Summer, fresh symptoms of discontent and hostility were manifested by the Indians ; and the people of Illinois, and more particularly the inhabitants of the Lead Mine District, became again so much alarmed as to suggest the necessity, not only of permanent-

ly garrisoning the former military posts of Chicago and Prairie du Chien, but of establishing a new one in the centre of the Winnebago country, for the purpose of watching the movements of the Indians, and to serve as a connecting link between the chains of fortification on the Mississippi and on the Lakes.

Within the same period, unpleasant contentions had arisen on our northeastern frontier, between the citizens of the State of Maine and the subjects of the adjoining British Province, in consequence of conflicting claims of property and jurisdiction ; and which threatened, unless promptly repressed by the presence of a military force, to involve the local authorities, at least, of the two countries, in serious collisions.

Besides these inducements for strengthening our inland frontier, another important one was found in the expediency of affording timely and efficient aid to our revenue officers, in defeating the purposes, boldly avowed by high authority, and not yet abandoned, of introducing foreign goods into the United States, either by stratagem or force, without the payment of duties ; and this precaution was more particularly necessary along the Niagara frontier, where we had no troops, and where it is notorious that large quantities of foreign goods are now collected with this obvious design.

Such were the reasons for establishing the new, and re-occupying the old military posts, mentioned in the report of the Major General ; and, to effect these objects, a reduction of the Military School of Practice at Jefferson barracks became indispensable. This new disposition of our inland force has, it is believed, been universally acceptable to our citizens in the north and northwestern parts of the Union, and, it is hoped, will be approved by Congress.

The numerous fortifications, completed and completing, along our maritime frontier, in the progressive execution of our great system of national defence, have imposed on the Department the necessity of withdrawing, also, from the school of artillery practice at Fortress Monroe, nearly one half of its force, for the purpose of assisting in the completion of the unfinished works, and of garrisoning and preserving those which are completed. The school of practice is not, however, thereby broken up, but may still proceed with the same efficiency and success, proportionate to its numbers, as heretofore. As little more has been taught at the two schools than the *Manuals* of the artillery and infantry, the same system of instruction may be continued, and with nearly the same advantage, at every post where a regiment or battalion is stationed, and where a competent instructor will always be found.

The views of the Army and its Staff, presented in the various reports herewith submitted, cannot, I apprehend, fail to be satisfactory to Congress and to the Nation ; whether regarded in reference to its military discipline, its present employments, or its fiscal economy. While a portion of that able arm of the Military Establishment, the Corps of Engineers, is employed in constructing works of military defence, another portion, aided by scientific and enterprising officers, detailed from the line of the Army, is co-operating with our citizen Engineers, in developing the capacities of the country for internal improvement, and in building up works which belong exclusively to the department of political economy. The Quartermaster General, at the same time, assisted by other officers and soldiers of the line, is engaged, not merely in military erections and

accommodations for the troops, but in the construction of roads and bridges for the citizens at large. And the Ordnance Department, with the force under its control, displays a corresponding energy and skill, in the fabrication of arms and other munitions of war, as well for the militia of the States as for the regular Army. Indeed the reports from these three Departments exhibit the Army of the United States, not in the light in which standing armies in time of peace have usually been regarded, as drones who are consuming the labor of others, but as a body of military and civil engineers, artificers, and laborers, who probably contribute more than any other equal number of citizens, not only to the security of the country, but to the advancement of its useful arts.

The Military Academy, it is believed, has conquered all the prejudices which formerly existed against it; and is scattering the fruits of its science, and communicating, by its examples, the lessons of industry and order there taught, not merely to the rest of the Army, but to the youths of our country generally: and the interchange of the theoretic science of this national school with the practical skill and judgment of our citizen engineers, which is now going on throughout the United States, will soon furnish every part of the country with the most accomplished professors in every branch of civil engineering. The report of the last Board of Visitors, remarkable for its good sense and practical views, and herewith presented, shows that this institution is still advancing in usefulness; and I beg leave to recommend to the favorable consideration of Congress the many important suggestions which it contains.

The report of the Chief Engineer, including that of the Board of Internal Improvement, will be sure to receive the full and deliberate consideration of the National Legislature; and it would be impossible, by any remarks of mine, to add any thing to the intrinsic interest which this document possesses. Besides its military details, it presents a full view of the extensive operations, now in train, under the superintendence of this Department, for the accomplishment of the numerous objects of internal improvements, to which the recent appropriations of Congress on that subject are applicable. There are, probably, no expenditures of the Government which come so directly home to the interests and feelings of the great body of the people of the United States, or which are viewed with more lively and unqualified satisfaction, than those which relate to internal improvement: and may I be permitted to express an opinion, that the liberal appropriations, both specific and general, made to such objects, during the last session of Congress, were amongst the most valuable acts of its legislation—and a hope that the same policy may be continued.

In short, the organization and arrangement of every department of the Army, not as relates to its efficiency merely, but to its admirable systems of accountability and economy, are worthy of all praise, and reflect the highest credit on my predecessors, by whom they have been devised and put into operation. As regards its distribution, which must depend on the varying circumstances of the country, some changes, in addition to those which have recently been made, will probably be deemed expedient in the course of the next season. The policy of pushing our military posts, (such as Fort Snelling, on the Mississippi, Fort Leavenworth on the Missouri, and including, perhaps, some others on the Arkansas and Red Rivers,) so far within the Indian country, and so far ahead of the regular advances of our population, may well be questioned. Instead of protecting our

frontier inhabitants against the incursions of the Indians, these isolated garrisons must, in the event of a serious Indian war, inevitably become the first victims of its fury. At present they only serve to invite wild and profitless adventures into the Indian country, the usual consequences of which are personal collisions with the natives; and the Government is then put to the expense of a military expedition, to vindicate the rights of these straggling traders.

Had not the season been too far advanced to effect such distant movements, it was in contemplation of the Department, last Summer, when it came to the resolution to advance a portion of its force, so as to cover and protect our stationary and laboring population in the northwest, to draw in, at the same time, some of our most remote garrisons, in order to form a connected line of defence, the several parts of which should mutually support each other, within which no hostile Indian would dare to venture, and beyond which no white citizen, unless protected by a military escort, or a proper license to trade with the Indians, should be permitted to pass.

Besides the great expense and hazard of supporting these very distant posts, another serious evil attends most of them. The luxuriant vegetation which covers the banks of our western rivers, where troops are stationed, and which annually dies and rots on the ground, produces the most fatal diseases; and this evil can be remedied only by the introduction of population, and herds to destroy and consume this excess of vegetation. The garrison of Fort Leavenworth, on the Missouri, has suffered the most severely from this cause. It is situated on dry and elevated ground, selected with special regard to health; but the rich bottoms in its vicinity occasion the sickness; and it is doubtful, whether a change of location to any other point, high up the Missouri, could escape or even diminish the causes of the evil.

I unite with Major General Macomb, for the reasons he has assigned, in recommending the necessary provisions for mounting a portion of the men who compose our most remote garrisons in the Indian country.

It appears from the report of the Surgeon General, that, owing to the increased number of military posts, and to the numerous detachments from the Army, engaged on internal improvements, the officers of the Medical Staff are not sufficiently numerous for the exigencies of the service. I therefore concur with him in recommending its increase, by the addition of four Surgeons, and ten Assistant Surgeons: and I beg leave to remind Congress, that a bill was reported in the House of Representatives, during the last session, but not definitively acted on, for graduating the pay of the Medical Staff: and I also take the liberty of calling to their recollection the fact that the laws constituting the Department of the Commissary General of Subsistence will expire on the third of March next.

The report of the officer who superintends the Indian Bureau, marked K, shows the manner in which the duties of this Department, growing out of our intercourse with the Indian tribes, have been discharged during the past year.

The want of system and regulation for the administration of this branch of the public service has long been severely felt, and has probably subjected the officers to whom it has been entrusted to more animadversion and censure, than has fallen to the lot of any other public functionaries.

The different views entertained, not only by different classes of our citizens, but even by the different officers acting under this Department, in regard to the leading measures of policy which ought to govern our intercourse with the Indians, have furnished fruitful sources of complaint against the Department, and often of collision between the officers themselves.

It is believed that a minute and well digested code of regulations, analogous to those which govern the other bureaus of the Department, and founded on the policy and views of the Government, so far as they can be collected from existing laws, and treaties with the Indians, would not only afford great facility in transacting this branch of business, but materially reduce its expenses, and, at the same time, better fulfil the benevolent purposes of the Government, in regard to these unfortunate people. Encouraged in this belief by the knowledge that my predecessors had entertained similar opinions, I, some time since, addressed letters, by your permission, to Governor Cass and General Clark, individuals alike distinguished for general intelligence, and great experience in Indian affairs, inviting their attendance at the seat of government, for the purpose of aiding the Department in preparing the contemplated system of regulations. They have both arrived, and are engaged on the work, which, it is confidently expected, will be completed in time to be submitted to, and receive the deliberate consideration of, Congress, during the commencing session.

While on the subject of Indian affairs, I should feel that I did not discharge my whole duty, were I to neglect to call the attention of the Government to the expediency, if not absolute necessity, of more clearly defining, by legislative enactments, the nature of the relations by which we are to stand allied to the Indian tribes; and, especially, to prescribe what, as between them and ourselves, shall be the reciprocal rights, both of property and government, over the vast tracts of country which they claim and inhabit.

At the commencement of our present Government, these tribes, with few inconsiderable exceptions, occupied a country in the interior, far beyond the range of our population, and our relations with them were the simple ones which exist between remote and independent nations, or they were rather the relations of war; and most of our intercourse with them was carried on through the officers of the Army, stationed along our frontier posts; and it was, probably, to the posture in which we then stood in regard to them, that the War Department was first indebted for the Superintendency of Indian Affairs. Since that period, our white population, in its rapid and irresistible progress to the west, has been sweeping past and around them; until now, a large proportion of these tribes are actually embosomed within the organized and settled parts of our States and Territories. In the meantime, we have been entering into treaties with them, not of peace merely, but of property, of intercourse and trade; and have actually contracted between them and ourselves, most of the complicated relations which appertain to the municipal state, without, however, having fixed the boundaries of the authority by which these relations shall be controlled.

While some of our citizens, who are the advocates of primitive and imprescriptible rights in their broadest extent, contend that these tribes are independent nations, and have the sole and exclusive right to the property

and government of the territories they occupy, others consider them as mere tenants at will, subject, like the buffalo of the prairies, to be hunted from their country whenever it may suit our interest or convenience to take possession of it. These views of their rights and disabilities are equally extravagant and unjust : but the misfortune is, that the intermediate line has never been drawn by the Government. Nothing can be more clear, to one who has marked the progress of population and improvement, and is conversant with the principles of human action, than that these Indians will not be permitted to hold the reservations on which they live within the States, by their present tenure, for any considerable period. If, indeed, they were not disturbed in their possessions by us, it would be impossible for them long to subsist, as they have heretofore done, by the chase, as their game is already so much diminished, as to render it frequently necessary to furnish them with provisions, in order to save them from starvation. In their present destitute and deplorable condition, and which is constantly growing more helpless, it would seem to be not only the right, but the duty of the Government, to take them under its paternal care ; and to exercise, over their persons and property, the salutary rights and duties of guardianship.

The most prominent feature in the present policy of the Government, as connected with these people, is to be found in the efforts that are making to remove them beyond the limits of the States and organized Territories.

A very extensive tract of country, lying to the west and north of the Arkansas Territory, remarkable for salubrity of climate, fertility of soil, and profusion of game, has lately been set apart for the colonization of the Indians. Liberal pecuniary inducements have been offered by Congress to emigrants, and many have already embraced the offer. But the ultimate success of this project has been greatly endangered, and may yet be defeated, by the operation of another prominent measure of Government, which, although suggested by the most humane motives, comes in direct conflict with the plan of colonization.

The annual appropriation of \$ 10,000 to the purposes of educating Indian children, and teaching them the mechanic arts, has had the effect to draw to almost every Indian reservation, in addition to the agents and interpreters, a considerable number of missionaries and teachers, with their families, who, having acquired, principally by the aid of this fund, very comfortable establishments, are unwilling to be deprived of them by the removal of the Indians ; and thus, we have found, that, while the agents specially employed by the Government for this purpose are engaged in persuading, by profuse distributions of money and presents, the Indians to emigrate, another set of Government agents are operating, more secretly, to be sure, but not with less zeal and effect, to prevent such emigration.

These remarks are not intended as a personal reflection on the missionaries and teachers ; much less on the pious and respectable *patrons* of these benevolent institutions, who, no doubt, are disposed to lend a ready support to every humane measure which the Government may think proper to adopt in favor of these depressed people ; but are rather intended to show the natural and unavoidable tendency of the system itself to counteract the leading policy of the Government.

If the project of colonization be a wise one, and of this, I believe, no one entertains a doubt, why not shape all our laws and treaties to the attain-

ment of that object, and impart to them an efficiency that will be sure to effect it?

Let such of the emigrating Indians as choose it continue, as heretofore, to devote themselves to the chase, in a country where their toils will be amply rewarded. Let those who are willing to cultivate the arts of civilization be formed into a colony, consisting of distinct tribes or communities, but placed contiguous to each other, and connected by general laws, which shall reach the whole. Let the lands be apportioned among families and individuals in severalty, to be held by the same tenures by which we hold ours, with perhaps some temporary and wholesome restraints on the power of alienation. Assist them in forming and administering a code of laws adapted to a state of civilization. Let the \$ 10,000 appropriation be applied, within the new colony exclusively, to the same objects for which it is now expended; and add to it, from time to time, so much of our other annual contributions as can be thus applied without a violation of public faith.

In regard to such Indians as shall still remain within the States, and refuse to emigrate, let an arrangement be made with the proper authorities of the respective States in which they are situated, for partitioning out to them, in severalty, as much of their respective reservations as shall be amply sufficient for agricultural purposes. Set apart a tract, proportioned in size to the number of Indians, to remain in common, as a refuge and provision for such as may by improvidence waste their private property; and subject them all to the municipal laws of the State in which they reside. Let the remainder of the reservation be paid for by those who hold the paramount right, at such prices as shall be deemed, in reference to the uses which Indians are accustomed to make of lands, reasonable; and the proceeds to be applied for the benefit of those of the tribe who emigrate, after their establishment in the colony, or to be divided between those who emigrate and those who remain, as justice may require.

It may, perhaps, be fairly doubted whether the \$ 10,000 appropriation (independently of its tendency to prevent emigration) produces, under the circumstances in which it is now expended, any useful results. These schools, it is true, impart to a certain number of Indian youths so much information, and so far change their habits, as to inspire them with all the passions and desires, and particularly the passion for accumulating individual wealth, peculiar to a state of civilization; and then these half educated men are turned loose among their respective tribes, without any honorable means of satisfying the desires and wants which have been thus artificially created. The lands of the tribe being common and unalienable, they have no motive to cultivate and improve them. There is no floating wealth to attract their ambition, and the only and usual means of gratifying their cupidity for money, is, by employing the advantages acquired by their education to appropriate to themselves more than their just share of the large contributions annually made by the Government: and in this way, they, with some few honorable exceptions, render, not only themselves, but the very arts they have acquired, obnoxious to the Nation at large.

If, however, it should be deemed most expedient to continue to expend a portion of the \$ 10,000 fund on the Indians remaining within the States, the missionaries and teachers should be located on the tracts proposed to

be set apart for the common use of each tribe; from whence the information they supply, and the arts they teach, might be advantageously applied by the adjoining Indians to the improvement of their separate property; and where they might also take charge of those Indians who may, by improvidence, have expended their private estates.

It is, in my opinion, worse than useless to impart education and the arts to the Indians, without furnishing them, at the same time, with appropriate subjects on which to employ them.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect,

Your obedient servant,

P. B. PORTER.

A.

HEAD QUARTERS OF THE ARMY,

Washington, November, 1828.

To the Hon. P. B. PORTER, *Secretary of War*:

SIR: In obedience to your instructions of the 20th of September last, I have the honor to lay before you,

- 1st. A statement showing the organization of the army, marked A;
- 2d. A return of the actual strength of the army, marked B;
- 3d. A return of the strength of the Eastern Department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked C;
- 4th. A return of the strength of the Western Department, designating the posts and garrisons, marked D;
- 5th. A general map, exhibiting in one view a distribution of the whole force, designating those posts occupied by the artillery, and those by the infantry, marked F;
- 6th. A statement showing the whole number of recruits enlisted in the Army, from the 1st of January to the 30th of September, 1828, marked E;
- 7th. An estimate of the amount which will be required for the current expenses of the recruiting service for the year 1829, marked G.

Since I have taken the command of the Army, no reports of inspections have been received from the Generals commanding departments, nor from the field officers of the artillery: the latter, however, are now engaged in inspecting the companies of their respective regiments, and it is presumed that their reports will be received in due time.

Inspector General Wool has been engaged in the inspection of the arsenals, and other objects connected with the Ordnance Department. He has inspected the arsenals of Washington, Frankford, Watervleit, Watertown, Rome, Detroit, and Pittsburg, and the Armory at Springfield, and ordnance and ordnance stores at New York, Newport, and Boston. He reports that there is an evident improvement in the arrangement of those arsenals; and that by condemning and selling the damaged and unserviceable articles, a considerable amount in money has been realized, and the arsenals freed of a quantity of rubbish, which, while it occupied considerable space, impeded also the proper arrangement for inspections of the useful and serviceable articles.